Important and Interesting Foreign Reports.

Parious News from the South-Great Destitution in Alabama.

Municial Statements-Letter of Secretary McCulloch.

The Memphis Riots-Statement of Gen. Stoneman.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Considers the Reconstruction Report. but no Decision is Reached.

Proceeding Relative to the Decease of Lieut.

Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 30, 1866. EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Letters just received here from a high authority at Paris, state that Louis Napoleon is earnestly trying to maintain pence in Europe. He wrote a very important letter to the King of Italy, in which he declared himself in the strongest terms against his (the Italian's) warlike policy. The Embassadors from England and Russia united their efforts to arrange, in some way, a settlement of the present difficulties. The French Got rnment declared itself ready to act upon the same concilia tory grounds, but took the position that it was impossible assemble any Conference that would not be a general one, Including the representatives from all the great European Powers, and the German Diet. This was communicated by both the embassadors from Russia and England, to their respective Governments. If they assent, a prelimference would be immediately held, composed of France, Russia, and England, at which the questions likely to be submitted to a General Congress would be drafted and considered. This does not absolutely assure a peaceful solution of the threatening European difficulties et it is deemed very important, as showing the posture o the French Government, and how it is possible-if not even probable-that at the very verge of war a collision may be averted by the interference of the Neutral THE NOBPOLK RIOT.

A Military Commission has been convened by order of

Gen. Grant, and is now in session at Norfolk, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the recent riot in that city. The proceedings will be conducted with closed doors, and the evidence will be submitted directly A MILITARY VIEW OF FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

An ex-military officer in Virginia, a graduate of West Point, has just been complained of before the Freedmen's Bureau, for beating the mulatto mother of his II children over the head with the broomstick, and for other cruel treatment to her, though she is about to present him with their twelfth child. He justifies himself on the ground that God has placed him at the head of the household, and he is responsible for keeping order in it.

DESTITUTION IN ALABAMA.

Gov. Parsons of Alabama has addressed a letter to Gen. Howard, urging the necessity of the Bureau increasing its distributions of rations. By a recent census of that State 43 out of 52 counties return 52,921 destitute persons, and Alabama lost 40,000 men, over one-half heads of families and there are 60,000 white widows and orphans They could raise no crop last year on account of the presence of the armies, and the Legislature at its recent session au-thorized the issuing of State bonds for the purpose of procuring food, but they have failed to make them negotia ble, and the Governor purposes coming North to put then on the market for provisions. The citizens who are able contribute freely, and the mortgaging of farms and crops to raise food is almost universal. Feeble women at decrepit old men walk miles to obtain rations, and it is quite customary to meet frantic mothers on the road side crying with their starving children. There are 100,000 destitute whites and blacks, and to the 20,800 to which rations were issued daily during May, he urges that the number be increased for June 5,000. Their wheat and potato crop gathered in daily will give great relief, and it is believed the number of rations after August can be materially re

THE PIPE-CENT COIN.

Four separate specimens of the new five-cent coin have tary of the Treasury as samples, from which he will select one for issue. Upon three of them is the head of Wash-

Commissioner Rollins of the Internal Revenue Bureau seturned this morning from his brief visit to New-Hamp-

The statement is current that an important diplomatic

mission is to be held in reserve for Senator Foster till the expiration of the Senatorial term. GERMAN PESTIVALS.

The Sangerbund and Washington German Target Assorberions closed their three days' festivities this afternoon, with shooting for 12 prizes valued at \$400. A delegation from the Baltimore Society carried off the three first prizes. The shooting was with rifles, 200 yards, five-inch targets, best three shots. A beautiful silk society flag was presented to the Target Association by the ladies, and its

members surprised their President with a handsome pipe The General Land Office has in course of preparation an important circular prescribing the mode of proceeding in selecting and reporting lands under railroad grants, and stowing the character of fees the law requires to be paid. It also prescribes with minuteness the mode of proceeding

the forms for verifying plats for railway routes. FROM WEST VIRGINIA. A private letter, from a prominent Union man in Pres ten County, West Va., says: "Our county, as usual, has

to regard to the Union and Central Pacific grants, and

proved her loyalty, by giving 1,276 for the proposed amend-ment, and only 482 against it. We feel sanguine that the amendment is carried by a respectable majority." INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were

The pirate Semmes was at the Senate to-day, and sent his card to Senators Johnson and Saulsbury, who held interviews with him. He has concluded to waive for the present his claim for a pardon, but has a petition to be empitted to exercise the functions of his judgeship in Alabama. His petition is indorsed by many prominent

The power of party discipline was well illustrated to-day firm adherence to the reconstruction propositions of the Union majority of the Senate as reported yesterday. every attempted amendment or modification was voted nen without exception, although the onslaughts of little, Cowan and Johnson were ingenious and used. Hed a rote been reached to-day, the propo-

sitions would have been sustained by a vote of 32 to 10. To-morrow it is believed they will pass by a vote varying very little from the above. At the close of the debate, this evening, Scuator Trumbull made a most vigorous reply to Mr. Doolittle's defense of the Rebels.

CLERKS DISMISSED. Some 75 clerks were dismissed from the Quartermaster-General's Office to-day.

Some 75 clerks were dismissed from the Quartermaster-General's Office to-day.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

GEN. STONEMAN'S REPORT.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body, the report of Gen. Stoneman relative to the recent Memphis riots.

The latter says that upon investigation by the commission, it appears there were killed outright 24 negroes, 8 of whom were discharged soldiers. The Third Colored Artillery had been stationed at Memphis since its organization, and consequently were not under the best of discipline. Large numbers of the men had what they call families living in South Memphis, contiguous to the fort in which the soldiers were stationed. These soldiers had been used as the instruments to execute the orders of the Government agents, such as Provost-Marshals, Bureau agents, etc., and consequently had been more or less brought directly in contact with the law-breaking portion of the community and the police, which is far from being composed of the best class of residents here, but principally of Irishmen, who consider the negro as his competitor and matural enemy. Many negro soldiers have from time to time been arrested by the police, and many whites, including some of the police, have been arrested by the negroes, and in both cases those arrested have not unfrequently been harshly treated. After giving the particulars of the riot, Gen. Stoneman concludes by saying:

"The rioters were composed of the police, firemen and the rabble, and negro-haters in general, with a sprinkling of Yankee-haters—all led on and encouraged by demagogues and effice-hanters, and most of them under the influence of whisky. It appears in evidence before the Commission that John Creighton, Recorder of the City, made a speech to the rloters, in which he said: We are not prepared, but let us prepare to clean every negro son of a bitch out of town. Very few pavoled Confederates were mixed up with the rioters on Tuesday and Wednesday, the l

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

The recently published statements that the proposed constitutional amendments of the Senate are not specially objectionable to President Johnson, have certainly not been made from any views which he has expressed upon

PARDONS ISSUED.

The President has this week granted 13 special pardons

The President has this week granted 13 special pardons under the Amnesty Proclamation.

OPFICIAL PIRANCIAL NEWS.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Hon. John Sherman, was ordered to be printed by the Senate, together with the accompanying official statements. From the papers it appears that the amount of the public debt redeemable May 1, 1867, is \$78, 041, 420; May 1, 1863, \$497, 415,250; May 1, 1867, \$820,428,131; May 1, 1863, \$497, 415,250; May 1, 1871, \$126,624,500.

The amount of paper circulation on May 1, 1866, was \$939,808, 471; including the National currency, \$269, 403,095; State circulation, \$45,000,000; United States notes, \$415,165,318; Fractional currency, \$28,192,017; Compound notes, \$6,036,900.

It is estimated that ten millions per year will be necessary for the payment of the guaranteed bonds of the Pacific Railroads, the total estimate be \$73,280,000.

The belance of unpaid claims of States under the act of July 27, 1861, indemnifying them for war expenses in-

The balance of unpaid claims of States under the act of July 27, 1861, indemnifying them for war expenses incurred amount to \$12,293.187.

The estimate for unadjusted claims of individuals on file in the Third Auditor's office is \$2,051,058.

In the Third Auditor's office the claims in the pay and bounty division are estimated at \$18,000,000; on account of recruiting service, \$12,998; for moneys deposited by recruits, \$20,944; in the ordnance, uniscelaneous and medical branch, \$117,527.

Al' claims in the Second Auditor's office, \$18,155,469.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Al' claims in the Second Auditor's office, \$18,155,469.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has decided the following appointments:
Col. Andrew J. Fuller, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the
Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Horace
Bonham Cyrus O. Lewis, Assessor of the First District of
Michigan, vice Joseph R. Bennett; Maxwell Gaddis, Assessor
Second District or Onlo, vice James Palleto.

MUNTERING OUT.

According to a special order from the War Department,
about forty captains and assistant paymesters, their services being no longer needed, will be mustered out of the
service within the next few days. They will receive no
final pay until the Pay Department is satisfied that they
are no longer indebted to the United States.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Grimes reported from the Naval Committee a number of petitions for an increase of pay of naval officers, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the factors. SENATE WASHINGTON, May 30, 1866.

and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Grimes said an
order had been issued by the Navy Department, Order
No. 27, which, to a certain extent, met the request of the
petitioners. The Committee was discharged from the
further consideration of the petition.

DIVISION OF THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to
whom was referred the petition of certain former slaves of
George W. P. Custis, asking that a portion of the Arlington estate be set apart for their use, asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the
subject. It was so ordered.

THE WEST POINT BULL.

subject. It was so ordered.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY asked that the Senate insist on its amendments to the West Point Academy bill, and call for a Committee of Conference.

The amendment disagreed to by the House is a provision that in making nomination for admissions to West Point, members of Congress shall nominate five persons, from whom the selection shall be made, upon the result of a ompetitive examination.
The Committee of Conference was ordered.

Mr. Sprague called up a resolution for the payment of critain Kentucky Home Guards, called into the service of the Government in May, 1862, under Gen. Fiske, to repel an invasion of Rebels under John Morgan, which was passed.

THE PORTIFICATION BILL.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Fortification bill, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

THE PREEDMEN'S BILL.

The act to continue the Freedmen's Bureau bill in force was received from the House, and referred to the Military Committee.

RECONSTRUCTION.

At one o'clock Mr. Howard called up the Reconstruc-tion resolution, the question being on the amendments offered vesterday.

The first question was on the following amendment, submitted by Mr. Howard: "Insert at the beginning of the first section the words 'All persons born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they re-

Mr. Doolittle moved to insert after the word "thereof Mr. Doollithe moved to insert after the word "thereof" the words "excluding Indians not taxed."

Mr. Howard hoped that amendment would not be adopted. Indians born within the United States who retain their tribal relations were now in law citizens.

Mr. Cowan asked Mr. Howard for a definition of the brase "citizens of the United States." Is a child of a Chinese immigrant in California a citizen? Is the child of a glasy born in Pennsylvania a citizen? He (Cowan) contended for the right of each State to say who shall be its citizens.

contended for the right of each State to say and state its citizens.

Mr. Conness spoke in favor of Mr. Howard's amendment. The progeny of Mongolians in California was very small in number, and the proposed amendment would but very slightly affect the citizenship of California.

Mr. Doolittle explained the necessity of his amendment to exclude from citizenship tribal Indians. Citizenship earried with it the rights, duties and immunities of a citizen, and these ought not to be conferred upon Indians.

dians.

Mr. Trumbull said the pending amendment of Mr. Howard did not include Indians living in tribes, who were not subject to the complete jurisdiction of the United States. He did not believe the insertion of the words proposed by Mr. Doolittle would make the proposition any

Mr. JOHNSON said the Senate needed not to be informed that very serious questions had arisen, and that they had given rise to much embarrassment as to who are citizens of the United States, and what are the rights which belong to them as such. The object of Mr. Howards amendment was to settle that question. He thought, therefore, that the Committee to whom the subject was referred and by whom the report had been made, had acted to very wisely in defining what citizenship was. He knew of no better way of accomplishing that than the one adopted by the Committee. There was no definition in the Constitution as it now stands as to what constitutes a citizen of the United States. That was an open question in that instrument. The courts had decided that any man who is a citizen of a State becomes the following the mediumship of citizenship of a State becomes the provision at all as to how citizenship ean exist except through the mediumship of citizenship of a State. All that the Committee's amendment provided was that all persons born in the United States, but there was no provision at all as to how citizenship ean exist except through the mediumship of citizenship of a State. All that the Committee's amendment provided was that all persons born in the United States and not subject to some foreign power shall be considered citizens of the L'nited States; and that would seem to be not only a wise by a necessary provision. There should be some definition of what citizenship is. Mr. Johnson next passed to the any sudment of Mr. Dooljitis. Mr. Johnson said the Senate needed not to be informed

and expressed himself in favor of it. He hoped the friends of the joint resolution would adopt it.

Mr. Trumbell was unwilling to adopt a proposition that recognized taxation as a basis of citizenship. It would not be just to admit rich citizens to citizenship and exclude the poor.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring the States lately in insurrection to ude the poor.
Mr. HENDRICKS supported the amendment of Mr. Doc-

clude the poor.

Mr. Hendricks supported the amendment of Mr. Doclittle.

Mr. Howard said that the great objection to Mr. Doclittle's amendment was that its effect would be to naturalize all Indians who paid taxes. He believed, with Mr. Trumbull, that the Indian tribes were foreign powers. They were treated as such, and so regarded by the Constitution, which conferred power to treat not only with foreign nations, but with Indian tribes.

Mr. Doclattic said that the words proposed in his amendment were in the Civil Rights bill in a provision similar to that which was now proposed as a constitutional amendment. The Civil Rights bill undertook to do this same thing which is now proposed here, in declaring who shall be citizens. The Committee of Fifteen, fearing that this declaration by Congress was without validity unless a constitutional amendment should be brought forward to enforce it, thought proper to report this amendment.

Mr. Fissendren.—I desire to say, that in all the Senator says on this subject, in connection with the Committee of Fifteen, he is drawing upon his imagination. There is not one word of correctness in all he says.

Mr. DOCLITTLE said he would take issue with Mr. Fessenden on that point, as a question of fact.

Mr. GRIMES said that Mr. Doclittle's charge was not only an imputation upon the Committee of Fifteen, but an imputation upon every Senator who voted for the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. POCLITTLE said he would take issue with Mr. Fessender on that point, as a question of fact.

Mr. DOCLITTLE will be the discussion in the Committee of Fifteen. During all the discussion in the Committee of Fifteen. During all the discussion in the Committee of Fifteen. During all the discussion in the Committee of Fifteen. During all the discussion in the Committee of Fifteen. During all the discussion into a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Doclittle said he meant no such imputation.

Mr. Doclittle said he would take is not a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Persent pers—That question the Senator may answer fo

Mr. FESSENDEN-That question the Senator may answer Mr. Fessenden—That question the Senator may answer for himself.

Mr. Howard said it was desired to put this question of citizenship beyond the legislative power of such gentlemen as the Senator from Wisconsin, who would pull the whole system up by the roots, and destroy it, and expose the freedmen again to the oppressions of their old masters.

Mr. Doolittle said he was willing to compare his record on the subject of the freedmen and Slavery with that of Mr. Howard.

After some remarks by Mr. Saulsbury, the Yeas and Nays were demanded on the adoption of Mr. Doolittle's amendment to insert the words "excepting Indians not taxed;" which was disagreed to, Yeas, 10; Nays, 30; as follows:

follows:
YEAS-Measrs, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Gutbrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton and Riddle, NAYS-Measrs, Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Kansas), Moran, Morril, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sanner, Trumbull Van Winkie, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson.

Trumbul Van Winsie, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson.

THE DEATH OF GEN, SCOTT.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating information of the death of Gen. Scott. It was read.

Mr. Wilson offered a concurrent resolution that the Military Committees of the two Houses constitute a joint committee to take into consideration the message of the President announcing Gen. Scott's death, and report what steps should be taken by Congress to express its appreciation of the character and public services of the late Lieutenant-General. RECONSTRUCTION.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Certain verbal amendments to the second section, as stoposed by Mr. Howard yesterday, were concarred in.

The question then was upon the adoption of the following as a substitute for the third section of the House reso

Hendricks.

Mr. Shraman inquired of Mr. Hendricks whether his amendment would have the effect of excluding men who resigned positions under the Government to take positions under the Robels—Gen. Lee for instance, who resigned his position in the army.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that it would not—that a resigna-

tion was not the expiration of a term of office.

Mr. SHERMAN believed that under Mr. Hendricks's amendment all who resigned their offices would be relieved. rom the operations of the third section.

Mr. HENDRICKS called for the Yeas and Nays on the

and HENDRICK's called for the Yeas and Nays on the adoption of his amendment.

The amendment was disagreed to by Yeas, 8; Nays, 34.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Buckalow. Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to

bury and Van Winkle.

Mr. JOINSON moved to amend the section by striking out the words "or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State."

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on this amendment and it was disagreed to by Yeas, 10; Nays, 32.

Mr. JOINSON moved to strike out the words "having previously taken" and insert the words "at any time within ten years preceding the 1st of January, 1861, had taken."

inken. The Yeas and Nays were demanded on this, and it was disagreed to by, Yeas, 19; Nays, 32.

Mr. VAN WINKLE inquired if the last clause of the section referred to a general removal of disability in indi-

from referred to a general remova-vidual cases.

Mr. Howard said it might be applied either in general individual cases. It was intended to leave a discretion-

or individual cases. It was intended to leave a discretionary power with Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to amend by inserting after the words "Each House" in the last line, the words "and the President may, by the exercise of the pardoning power."

The Yeas and Nays were demanded upon this, and it was disagreed to by Yeas, 10; Nays, 32.

Mr. Dooliffig addressed the Senate in opposition to the pending section.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. REIMBURSEMENT OF THE STATES.

The first business in order being the call of Committee

The first business in order being the call of Committee reports,

Mr. Blaine, from the Select Committee on the War
Debts of the Loyal States, reported a bill to reimburse the
States which have furnished troops to the Union army for
advances made and expenses incurred in raising the same.

Mr. Blaine said that after conference with the members of
the Committee and friends of the bill, he found an indisposition to consider the bill at this time. He therefore
yielded his own judgment and moved that the bill be recommitted to the Select Committee, and the Committee
be continued as now organized, with leave to report during the next session. ng the next session.

The motion was sgreed to.
On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the Select Committee on war

ebts was discharged from the further consideration of the ill to reimburse the State of Kansas for money expended in furnishing troops, and it was referred to the Committee

RAILROADS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Stevens, from the Select Committee on a Military and Postal Railroad from Washington to New-York, reported back the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York, which was recommitted with a notice by Mr. Stevens that he would call it up in a week.

Mr. Stevens also reported, from the same Committee, the bill introduced by Mr. Garfield on the 30th of April, to promote the construction of a line of railways between the city of Washington and the North-West, for National purposes, and moved the "previous question," which was seconded.

Mr. Experience demanded that the corrossed bill, should

seconded.

Mr. Elderings demanded that the engressed bill should

seconded.

Mr. Eldridge demanded that the engrossed bill should be read, and as the bill was in print and not engrossed it went over until after the morning hour.

The Cleveland and Mahoning Road.

Mr. Garrield, from the same committee, reported back a bill introduced by himself on the 30th of April, to authorize the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Co., a corporation created and existing under the laws of the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, to continue and construct the railroad of said company from the village of Youngstown, Mahoning County, in said State of Ohio, to and into the said State of Pennsylvania, and thence by the most advantageous and practicable route to the city of Pittsburgh, in said State of Pennsylvania, and to establish said road as a military, postal and commercial railroad of the United States. He said that this was part of the relief provided for in the bill just acted upon, and he proceeded

said road as a military, postal and commercial raitroad of the United States. He said that this was part of the relief provided for in the bill just acted upon, and he proceeded to give a detailed history of the railroads in question.

Mr. O'NEILL, after putting some questions to Mr. Garfield, protested that there was were no need for the passage of the bill, and that the people of Pennsylvania did not ask for any such Congressional action.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow.

GEN. STONEMAN'S REPORT.

RESTORING CIVIL RIGHTS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.) addressed the House. He supported thoroughly and completely the report of the Reconstruction Committee. The measures were not, perhaps, all that he or any one desired, but they were a series of measures which he thought would materially aid in securing the largest attainable liberty to all the people of the country.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCE, the further consideration of

country.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCE, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until next Monday.

PAY OF THE MILITARY.

The Honse then proceeded to the consideration of the next special order, it being the bill reported by Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Military Affairs, to reduce and eatablish the pay of officers, and regulate the pay of the soldiers of the Army of the United States.

Mr. Garfield admitted that that would make a great difference, but there was no such provision in the bill.

Mr. THAYER opposed the bill. He held it to be manifest that in this country, covering such a vast extent of territory, the expenses of living must differ widely in different parts of the country; and that inequality had been always remedied here and in other countries by making the Government the purchaser of the necessaries of life, and furnishing them to officers and men as a part of their pay. The abolition of that system would work the grossest inequality, and common sense and common justice were against the proposed change.

Mr. Blaine exposed the inequality of abolishing commutation of rations, showing the cost of living at Fort Bridger, where the Government had contracted for wood at \$50 per cord; for corn at \$12 s bushel, and for flour at \$75 a barrel, and where he said a Brigadier-General could not support two horses and two children on his pay of \$5,500. Officers on the Utah expedition could not have lived on double their pay if they had not been allowed commutation of rations.

Mr. Faguthar inquired whether the difficulty could not be obviated by allowing rations in kind at distant posts.

Mr. Schenck detailed at length the subject of the bill,

Mr. SCHENCE detailed at length the subject of the bill.

Mr. Schenck detailed at length the subject of the bill, and the operation of the present cumbrous and roundabout mode of calculating the pay and allowances of officers. He indicated several amendments which he desired to offer to the bill. These were to make the pay of a General \$15,000 and of a Lieutenant-General \$10,000; to allow to officers in line of the present longevity ration 10 per cent additional for every five years of continuous and faithful service. The amendments were incorporated in that bill.

DEATH OF GEN. SCOTT.

The Speaker interrupted Mr. Thayer, to present messages from the President and Senate in reference to the death of Lieut. Gen. Scott, when Mr. Schenck expressed the hope that no other business would be done by the House to-day, except to concur in the resolution of the Senate, directing the two Committees on Military Affairs to report what method should be adopted by Congress to manifest its appreciation of the high character, tried patriotism and distinguished public services of Lieut-Gen.

The resolution was concurred in, and then on motion of Mr. Schenck, the House, out of respect to the memory of

HAVANA.

The Small-Pox in Puerto Rico-The Revolution in Santo Domingo-Contradictory Statements-Preparations for Receiving the New Governor-General Suppression of a Number of the New-York Cronica.

ber of the New-York Cronica.

Havasa, Saturday, May 28, 1866.

From Puerto Rico, we have dates to the 14th. The small-por continued, and had spread to several places near Ponce, though at this place it was rapidly decreasing.

The Boletia Mercantil publishes a report so directly contradictory to other information I have direct from Santo Domingo, as to merit little credence. It says that President Bacz, unable to put down the revolution, had determined to abandon the country, and that he had probably already left for Curacao; and it goes on to paint the situation there as most horrible. The revolution is on too small a scale to be likely to drive Bacz from Santo Domingo, and only consists of a few discontented, who have been stirred up to an outbreak by Cobral and Pimentel, two men, until now, strong partisans of Bacz, who has donbtless refused them some office or favor, and hence their treachery.

Captain-General Lermudi has not yet arrived.

Captain-General Lermudi has not yet arrived.

On the 18th, Ger. Dulce passed a formal review of the moors here. On the evening of the 21st, our influential citizens decided to manifest their appreciation of how much more impartial and just Gen. Dulce has been during the formal captain Generals; and much more impartial and just Gen. Pulce has been during bis Administration than former Captain-Generals; and Be-was screnaded by four bands of music, and a commission presented him with a grand cross of Charles III., set with hamonds. The Conde de Canongo made the presentation speech. Gen. Dulce accepted the gift in a neat speech. The square was illuminated with electric lights, and we had a little dance in the Palace, which was growded with search of the lates.

beautiful ladies.
On the 21st, the steamer Mexico arrived from Cedar
Key and Key West with 300 head of cattle on board, and
on the 23st, I am informed, 130 had died. The carcasses
were thrown away near Regba, and soon produced a most were thrown away near Regba, and soon produced a most fetial and dangerous atmosphere. Finally the captain of the port ordered them to be carried four miles outside the Morro Castle and dumped into the sea. So they were towed in a launch past the city, to the disgust of everyone who happened to be leeward. It would seem that if we don't have a visitation of the cholera it will not be our east.

but little of importance has occurred.

The Corsica arrived this morning.

At last we have had rain—for two days and nights it has

Atlast we have had rain—for two days and nights it has been raining almost constantly, although chiefly merely light showers. To-day is bright and clear again.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Lersundi, a triumphal arch is being erected in the Callo O'Reilly at the entrance to the Plaza de Armas.

The issue of the Cronica of your city brought by the Corsica has been suppressed here, and circulation prohibited, I am told, on account of an article against the censor here. The Cuban subsidy of \$3,000 gold annually has been suspended from the Cronica.

The United States steamship Muscoots arrived off our port on Thursday, and sent a boat in with a dispatch for our Consul-General. No communication with the shore was allowed unless the vessel entered the harbor. She accordingly came in.

ecordingly came in.

Anti-Slavery Convention at Boston-Powerfu Speech by Wendell Phillips.

Speech by Wendell Phillips.

Boroz, Wednesdar, May 30, 1866.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Nociety held its annual meeting to-day in the Melodeon. A letter was read from a prominent Salem member, which declared that the South was not yet fit to be reconstructed, coupled the names of Johnson and Jeff. Davis together, predicted that if Johnson's policy was adopted we would drift again into the whirlpool of discord and the outer darkness of civil war.

Mr. Wendell Phillips proposed and sustained in a powerful speech a series of resolutions embracing the following propositions:

First—No settlement of National affairs except on the basis of absolute and impartial Justice.

Second—The only essential element of reconstruction is suffrage for the negro, every other matter being unimportant and secondary.

Third—The President on this point has wilfully and deliberately betrayed the North, and his Cabinet has severally sustained him, and, as Congress has surrenderen the point in issue, our only hope reats on the issue.

Fourth—Special thanks to Sumner.

First If Congress admits cash State as it ratifies the proposed Constitutional amendment, its plan is not only surrender, but worse still, an unworthy trick to mislead the nation.

Mr. Phillips said: Johnson believes in the South. He leads the South and his Cabinet with him, and Congress has surrendered on the only essential element of reconstruction. Mr. Phillips hoped the Senate's amendment of the reconstruction plan would meet with an ignominious defeat, and that Massachusetts would reject it. He would welcome every Democratic and Copperhead vote to help its defeat. He would go a step further, and said: I hope that the Republican party if it goes to the polls next Fall on this basis will be defeated. If this is the only thing the party has to offer it deserves defeat.

The Republican party to-day seeks only to preserve its life. God grant that it may lose it! Social equality follows irresistibly political equality; and equality of manhood, without distinction of color

is to ignore race.

The President avows at least an intelligible plan; he has

The President arows at least an intelligible plan; he has a purpose.

The Republicans go to the people in deceit and hypocrisy, with their faces masked and their convictions hid. I hope to God they will be defeated! I want another screnade, not only to uncover the hidden sentiments of a Cabinet, but to smoke out the United States Senate, that we may see how many of them range by the side of Sumner, Ben Wade, Judge Kelle's and Thad. Stevens.

S. S. Foster offered the following:

Revolved, That deeply sympathizing with our colored fellow-citizens for the outrages to which they are subjected at the hands of Southern Rebels through the complicity or indifference of the Government, we warn their opponents that the day is not far distant when passive submission will cease to be a virtue, and duly and honor will alike require them in imitation of our Revolutionary Fathers to assume the defease of their own rights, and appeal for their justification to the intelligence and humanity of the civilized world.

Decision in the McDonough Will Case-Opinion

of Pierre Soule.

Of Pierre Soule.

Of Pierre Soule.

Of Pierre Soule.

New Orleans, Monday, May 28, 1866.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting two reports from Major Gen.

Stoneman, concerning the recent riot at Memphis, which was laid on the table.

Importers' Drawbacks.

Mr. Herrich Drawbacks.

Mr. Herrich Count, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether the rules and regulations prescribed for obtaining evidence of exportation to entitle exporters to the benefit of drawbacks, are not unnecessarily expense.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gen. Whittlesey's Reply to Gens. Steadman and Fullerton.

A Complete Answer to All the Charges Against the Bureau.

The Steadman Investigation Neither Thorough nor Impartial. A Full Exhibit of Documents, and a Full

Buneau of Refugees, Freedmen and A. L., Hidges, Assistant Commissioners State of N. C., Raleigh, May 21, 1866.

Statement from the Officers Inculpated.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order, dated May 16, 1866, to "report upon the heads of Gens. Steadman and Fuller-

ton's communication to the Secretary of War, inclosed," I have the honor to present the following statements:

Having heard of the arrival of Gens. Steadman and Fuller-Having heard of the arrival of Gens. Steadans and too in this city, I called, on the morning of April 24, at the hotel where they were stopping, but not finding them I returned to my office. About 2 o'clock p. m. they came in and remained with me for nearly half an hour. My books and papers were freely offered for their inspection, but they were content with a summary of statistics from my monthly reports. No examination was made of my method of conducting reports.

No examination was made of my method of conducting the business of the Bureau, nor of the condition of its finances.

The headquarters of the Central District, embracing nineteen counties, were not inspected, nor those of the Sub-District of Raleigh, embracing Wade and three other counties, as the fol-

lowing statements of officers in charge shows: RALEION, N. C., May 14, 1866.

Bet. Brig.-Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, Asst. Com'r, Bureau R. H. A.

RALFION, N. C., May 14, Let L. Ralfield, N. C., May 14, Let Rigg. Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, Asst. Com'r, Bureau R. H. A. L., State of North Carolina.

Size: In the report of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton to the Secretary of War the following statements appear:

"1st. It has been our endeavor to ascertain by a therough and impartial investigation the manner in which the Burean has been administered and conducted in these Departments.

"2d. We have visited all the towns and cities of any importance, and the headquarters of each District of the Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina."

At the time of the visit of these officials (Gens. Steadman and Fullerton) to this State on their tour of inapection I was on duty with the Bureau as Superintendent of the Central District, comprising 19 counties, with my headquarters at Raleigh. No examination by them as to the business or records of my office was made. No interview between them and myself took place with reference to any impairy as to the situation of Freedmen's affairs within the limits of this extensive district, although I had served in this vicinity most of the time since the Bureau was put in operation in this State, and have probably had as good opportunities of knowing how 'the business of the Bureau has been conducted, almost from the commencement, as any person could have. My office was in the same building with your own, and my books and papers as ready for their inspection as they were but a few days before for that of Brev. Brig. Gen. Sewall, Acting Inspector General, who did carefully examine them as well as minutely inquire into all business of fa
The Central District was at that time, for the purpose of fa
The Central District was at that time, for the purpose of fa-

district, and expressed himself well satisfied with the condition of adiars.

The Central District was at that time, for the purpose of farmer of the condition of the condition of the condition of the commissioned officer in charge of each, but one of whom, so far as I have been able to learn, was called upon by Gera. Steadman and Fullerton for any information with regard sither to the business of his office or the condition of the freedmen of his district. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Capt. and C. S. V. Supt. Cent. Dist. N. C. Official copy: Asa Bind Gardner, Lieut. and Adjt. 7th Regt. V. R. U. and A. A. A. Ged.

ROOMS, MILITARY COMMISSION.

Breed Brig. Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, Aste. Com. State of N. C. GENERAL: A due regard for my "official" reputation and personal character, as well as the "social" position which I have the hence to hold in private life, impels me to bring to your notice some facts in which the Report of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton appears to reflect partially on me.

GENERALI. A due regard for my "official reputation and personal character, as well as the "social" position which I have the honor to hold in private life, impels me to bring to your notice some facts in which the Report of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton appears to reflect partially on me.

At the time they came to Raleigh, I was on duty as Assistant-Superintendent in charge of the sub-District of Raleigh, containing the city of Raleigh and the proposition of Raleigh, containing the city of Raleigh and the proposition of Raleigh, containing the city of Raleigh and the proposition of the Raleigh and the proposition of the Raleigh and the proposition of the sub-district.

I was in the discharge of those duties at the time, and it being understood that an inspection private was in town, I fully anticipated "an investigation into the operations of the Bureau," as conducted in my sub-District.

Neither of the Inspecting Generals however approached me or sent for me, aithough it seems they visited your office, but a few yards distant.

I should have rejoiced at a thorough inspection of the recorded evidence and proceedings such as I invited a few days afterward from Brevet-Brig. Gen. F. D. Sewall, Acting Inspector-General from the War Department, who expressed himself as "highly gratified" with the manner in which its operations were conducted.

In the report they were pleased to mention approvingly by name Brevet-Col. C. A. Cilley, Superintendent of the Western District, as a "bright exception," thus conveying the natural inference as to the reverse in reference to the rest of this State.

I, therefore, have the honor carresety to protest against any such construction of stid report, as in anywise reflects injuriously as to the operations of the continuously as to the operations of the sure of the Bureau in this sub-District, or that would copyety the in-Stepsy that it was not at that time "conducted with proper ability and interfaced."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Asa Birro Ganders, First Lieut, and Ad

chasses to have do many of the officers of the floresu—such working plantations, rounding saw mills, manusclaring torpentine and tas, &.—operations which bring them, armed with autherity of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedings.

It is irue, I think, that there is an almost universal desire to have the Bureau removed on the part of all clauses except white Union men and Freedman. I believe no freedman could be induced to express such a desire though many in different parts of the State were questioned upon the subject. But the source of this feeling upon the part of any class is not correctly stated in the above paragraph. I have not seen in any newspaper, nor heard from any citizen the first intimation of uneasiness on account of competition of officers of the Bureau with citizens who are employing freedmen. I have conversed with prominent men on this subject, and instead of objecting they have, without exception, highly approved the course of those who were willing to use their means in such a way as to benefit both planters and freedmen alike. The great want of the one class was capital, of the other well paid employment. The former could not cultivate this land without means to pay for stock and labor. The freedmen would not and could not enter into contracts to labor without some reasonable assurance of fair wages. The two classes thus stood aloof, mutually distrustful. At the close of last year the prospect was gloomy. It seemed to many that a large part of the productive land must lie waste and that many able-bodied freedmen must live ille and dependent. Whatever the motive may have been, the effect of investing a few thousand dollars at such a time was good. It encouraged other Northern men to bring their capital and their enterprise. It inspired Southern men with confidence in free labor in which they naturally had but iittle faith.

Thus this "misconduct" has had a tendency to aliay rather than excite hostility how a fairs, and the surface of the stat

Mr. Brooks in the cultivation of a plantation in Pitt County, North Carolina.

In the above paragraph all the conversation between Gen. Steadman and myself apon the subject presented is omitted. The question quoted as addressed to me was not uttered in my office. That question, with a large was not uttered in my office. That question, with a large was adversed to me in writing three days afterward, and answered in writing. As nearly as I can recollect, the conversation in my office on this subject was as follows; Gen. Steadman asked. "Are any officers callivating farms!" I answered. "No, Sir (or none), so far as I know, except indirectly by furnishing money." After some remarks about charges that had been made (though it was not stated by charges that had been made (though it was not stated by whom), he said, "we want to know if any officers or agents whom), he said, "we want to know if any officers or agents whom, he said, "we want to know if any officers or agents." If you wish it, General, I will put my answer in writing." If you wish it, General, I will put my answer in writing. To this he assented, and the conversation turned to other matters. There were present, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Fullerion, who was reading minutes that had been prepared for him from my records; Brevet Major Thos. P. Johnston. A. Q. M., Lieut. F. H. Heecher, 3d U. S. Infantry, and A. A. A. G., one Mr. Cloakey and my olerk, who were conversing at one end of the room.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

specting farms cultivated by officers and agents of this Bureau, that so far as my knowledge extends no officer is engaged in that so far as my knowledge varieties and planters in some, myself among the number, have assisted planters in hiring freedmen and trying fairly the experiment of free labor by leaning them money, and are thus indirectly interested in the cultivation of their farms. As to the agents, some of them are citizens of the State, who, it is presumed, live apost and cultivate their own farms. Very respectfully.

E. WHITTLESEY, Asst. Commissioner.

To this letter I received a reply on the 28th, a copy of which is here given.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. WHITTLERK, Assistant Com? Freedmen's Bureau, N. C. Official Copy: Ass Bird Gardner, 1st Liest. 7th V.R. C. and A. A. A. G.

My reply to this communication is as follows:

BUREAU of R. F. & A. L., RALHOR, April 28, 1868.

My own linet, that I know of no officer, "who is interested in the entitivation of lands within the limits of the Department of North Cavolina" in any other way than by furnishing money to pay wages and other expusses.

My own interest is as follows: Mr. Hornee James of Mass., (formerly Captain and A. Q. M.,) and Mr. Wintherp Impanation of Mains, rent a form in Fitt County. I agreed to furnishing money to pay wages and other expusses.

My own interest is as follows: Mr. Hornee James of Mass., (formerly Captain and A. Q. M.,) and Mr. Wintherp Impanation of Mains, rent a form in Fitt County. I agreed to furnish the fit of the money to pay expenses (the paid monthly an average of \$10, good rations, and quarters, and that I should receive an equal share with them in the net profits. If Mr. James lives on the farm and manages the whole business. When I last heard from him be wage for the children. All were doing well and seemed contents and warrang the winter whom I suppose to be intered from the wage for the children. All were doing well and seemed contents and warrang C. S. with a Mr. Fotter, in which the county and the way for the children. All were doing well and seemed contents and warrang C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Capt. Isnaa Rose-trang. C. S. with a Mr. Brock, in Pitt County. Rose of the county of the profits derived f

your statement?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. A. SEELY, Bvc. Major and A. Q. M.
Official copy, Ass Bird Gardner, lst Lt. and Adjt. 7th Regt.
V. R. C., and A. A. A. G.
Dr. D. G. Rush, Surg. U. S. Vols.

Dr. D. G. Rush, Surg. U. S. Vols.

Newbern, N. C., May 17, 1868.

Sir. Your communication of the leth inst. is received. In answer, I will state that in my conversation on the latinst with officers named in your note, I stated that about two weeks previous. I purchosed your share in the Collier Plantation, leased by J. R. Miller & Co.; that the sale was consummated bous 5td, and without reservation, and that Mr. Poster received half of your share from me. I also mentioned the terms of the sale, and that in part they were not fainfiled, but that they would be in good faith, and that there was no reservation by which you can assert your claim on the plantation. Very respectfully your obedient servant.

D. G. Russ.

Brevet-Major F. A. SEELY, U. S. Vols., and A. Q. M., Newborn, N. C., Official copy: AsA Bird Gardner, First Lieut, and Adjutant, 7th Rogt. V. R. C., and A. A. G. M., Major Seely's letter continued:

"As to the second charge, I simply repeated the finding of the Court of Inquiry, which was that the charges preferred (against Mr. Fitz) were the result of malicious invention.

"As to the third charge, I would simply refer you to a recent letter addressed to yourself by Mr. Fitz, in which he totally denies the statement sacribed to him. I would qualify to this myself, but I have felt as if the charges were too ridiculously about to demand refutation." The letter of Mr. Fitz referred to is in my possession, and be denies making the statement that "Capt. Seely told him I must have \$61.000 a month from that settlement."

As will be shown further on, the collections by Mr. Fitz were kept separate from the general funds of the Bureau, and all expended for the benefit of the Trent River Colony.

The next matter noticed in the report is:

were kept separate from the govern tunns of an increas, and all expended for the benefit of the Trent River Colony.

The next matter noticed in the report is:

FURTHER MISCODUCT.

Capt. Rosekrant. Sub-Agent of the Bureau at Newbern, under Capt. Seely, and Commissary of Subsistence, as will be seen by reference to the paper nereto attached, is also engaged in cultivating a large plantation near Little Washington, N. C., with the labor of freedmen, whom he supplies with rations as a part of their wages.

It is the universal practice to supply laborers "with rations as a part of their wages." It is not here alleged that Capt. Rosekrans furnished Government rations; but the public are left to infer that such is the fact, and this inference seems to have been intended by the Commissioners, for they proceed to speak, in immediate connection, of missing rations. [The charges against Capt. Rosekrans are stated, and the report proceeds:] Capt. Rosekrans at stated, and the report proceeds: Capt. Rosekrans at stated, and the report commissary as well as those of Assistant-Superintendent is the Freedmen's Bureau. In the former capacity he is directly under the orders of the Department Commander, who had more than a month since ordered an investigation of the business of the Commissary Department at Newbern. The result of that investigation has been forwarded to Major-Gen. Rager for his action, and I am permitted by him to make the following extracts from the papers. The first is a letter from the Department Commander. This letter is dated.

CAPTAIN: I have received a copy of a report of Brevet Lieutentant Col. N. T. Frink, Acting Inspector-General, Department of North Carolina, respecting certain irregularities in the Commissary Department at Newbern, N. C., together with a copy of an aniflaxii of Lieute. L. Weich, Ma., which the false from beginning to end. He made similar charges to the Secretary of War, which here duly investigated and acted upon by the Subsistence Department, but failing to injure me in that direction,

Official Copy: And RING GAMDNER, 1st Light, and Adj't 7th V. R. C., and Act. A. A. G.
To Capt. F. A. Settley, A. Q. M., Sapt. Bureau of Refugeea, &c., Eastern District, N. C.
The order referred to in the foregoing letter is as follows:
OPPICE, BROWN CO. SUR., MORRHEAD CUTT, N. C., Jan. 18, 1866.
MAJOR: The white sugar shipped you on the 17th inst will be

To this letter I received a reply on the 28th, a copy of which is bere given.

RALLIGH, N. C., April 27, 1866.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th list, explaining your interest as well as the interests of others on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau in the outtivation of lands in the Department of North Carolina, was handed to me just as I was leaving for Salisbury. As I infer from your note that you must have misapprehended my question, I will repeat it with some others and respectfully request a reply in writing some time during the day, as I propose leaving for Newbern this evening.

Do you know of any officer in the military service of the United States now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in the United States now on duty with the initial of lands within the limits of said Department if you know of any officer thus interested please give his name, rank, the duty he is performing, the names of the persons with whom he is interested; the extentiand character of the interest of such officer—whether by furnishing money at a specified rate of interest, or for a part of the profits to be derived from the croups? Or, whether such officer has contracted to furnish labor, and if so, how much and what character of labor with the compensation of the officer of such service.

scter of labor with the compensation of the officer of such service.

State also whether you know of any officer in the military service of the United States now on duty in the Freedimer's Bureau in the Department of North Carolina, or who has been on duty with the Bureau since you entered upon the discharge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner for the same in this Department, who is engaged in any business whatscover, either directly or indirectly, except the business whatscover, either directly or indirectly, except the business whatscover, either directly or indirectly, except the business pertaining to the duties of his position, and if you know of any sech officer so engaged in business, give the name, rank and the duty on which employed with the business and the names of persons, if any, with whom so engaged. I am, General, very respectfully yours,

JAMES B. STRADBAN,

Major General U. S. Vols.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Com'r Freedmen's Bureau, N. C.

Official Copy: Ass Bird Gardner, 1st Lieut. 7th V. JR. C. and

A. A. A. G.

My reply to this communication is as follows:

Major Seely says:

"In reply to the first, I would simply refer you to the inclosed copy of correspondence between Dr. Rush and myself, which completely of a registation of the inclosed copy of correspondence between Dr. Rush and myself, which completely of a registation of the correspondence reports a to this interview with the Commissioners. Mr. Po." at Applet storages to me before witnesses in a positive a contradiction as regard and the positive a contradiction as regard and the correspondence referred to above is as ."Nows:

The correspondence referred to above is as ."Nows:

Docton: In The N. Y. Hereld of the 12th inst. is what purports to be an official report of Gens. Stea in an an I Fullerton to the Secretary of War. I observe that I am charged with prevarioustion" in my answer to certain questions asked me by these gentlemen, and your evidence is reported to substantiate the charge, as follows: "Dr. Rush stated that some two weeks since he had conditionally purchased the interest of Capt. Seely in this plantation, but had not yet consummated the contract."

th contract."
Will you please inform me if this is an accurate report of

Brevet-Major F. A. SEELY, U. S. Vols., and A. Q. M. Newborn, N. C.